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Then followed his siege of Fort Pease, when five hundred Indians endeavored for three months to capture the place and its defenders, forty-seven white men in all. A regiment of cavalry and some friendly Indians were sent to the relief of the garrison, but Sitting Bull withdrew at their approach, and as soon as the troops escorted the besieged away he returned and burned the fort. War was then declared against him, and failing to surrender within the ten days allowed, Generals Crook, Terry and Gibbon started after him in different directions. He checked the advance of General Crook by engaging his troops, slaughtered General Custer and all his band in an ambush on June 25th, 1876, and effected an escape to Canada, where he lived under the surveillance of Major Walsh, of the British Mounted Police, until the year 1880.

On Monday, June 14th, a body of Sitting Bull's tribe, to the number of five hundred, came down from the British territory, and, crossing the Yellowstone, surrendered to General Miles at Ft. Keogh. A smaller party had surrendered to General Miles in 1877, but this was because of his active campaign in which the Indians were pursued so closely that they were unable to cross the British line.

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A — Sitting Bull, and about two hundred of his followers, surrendered on the 20th of June, ⁴¹ together with their arms and ponies, to Major Brotherton, at Ft. Buford. He was forced to take this course to save himself and people from starvation. They found the British climate too severe, while the game of that region was so scarce that they could not sustain themselves. The cavalcade, as it entered the fort, attracted much attention. It consisted ^{576 578} of six army wagons, loaded with squaws and children, followed by thirty of Louis Legare's Red River carts well-filled with baggage. Sitting Bull himself and his chiefs rode their ponies, and refused to dismount or shake hands until they arrived at the place fixed upon for their camp.